

Objective 6 – Practice Integrated Flood Management		Time Frame	New Programs								Existing Programs
#	Related Actions/Sub-Actions		No Action	Authorized	Initiated	Planned	In Progress (early)	In Progress (mid)	In Progress (late)	Completed	
	1. To facilitate coordinated operations, State and federal agencies collaboratively established a Joint Operations Center (JOC) that has served California's water supply and flood management needs. In order to successfully meet the potential threats posed by climate change, though, the capacity of the JOC should be expanded and enhanced to:										
1	Improve tools and observations to better support decision-making for individual events and seasonal and inter-annual operations, including water transfers and stream gage data.	On-going									
2	Improve communications and coordination during emergencies, such as floods and droughts.	On-going									
3	Develop an operational information clearinghouse related to the major water systems in California, which would facilitate coordination with planning and research endeavors to ensure that climate change impacts related to operations are addressed.	On-going									
4	2. Flood management systems must better utilize natural floodplain processes. Flood management should be approached from a watershed perspective. The basic physical properties of water and sediment flow, and water storage in groundwater basins and reservoirs should be evaluated considering the ecology of watersheds. Agricultural, urban, and recreational activities and regulations should be considered and planned on this basis to identify integrated water management needs and opportunities.	On-going									
5	3. Communities in floodplains should consider the consequences of flooding and should develop, adopt, practice, and regularly evaluate formal flood emergency preparedness, response, evacuation, and recovery plans.	On-going									

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6		State government should assist disadvantaged communities located in floodplains to prepare for and recover from flood emergencies.	On-going									
	4. By January 1, 2012, DWR will collaboratively develop a multi-objective Central Valley Flood Protection Plan that includes actions to improve integrated flood management in the Central Valley and accounts for the expected impacts of climate change. The plan will provide strategies for greater flood protection and environmental resilience. It will address:											
7		restoring the State/federal flood management system to refine definitions of floodplains and flood risks throughout the Central Valley to provide the design level of performance;	Jan 2012									
8		emergency preparedness, response, evacuation, and recovery actions;	Jan 2012									
9		expansion of the flood bypass system to reduce pressure on critical urban levees and provide for habitat, open space, recreation, and agricultural land preservation;	Jan 2012									
10		structural and nonstructural improvements to provide at least a historical 200-year level flood protection for all urban areas;	Jan 2012									
11		consideration of flood easements, zoning, set-back levees, and land acquisitions to provide greater public safety, floodplain storage, habitat, and system flexibility;	Jan 2012									
12		evaluation of dam modifications to pass potentially larger floods;	Jan 2012									
13		flood insurance requirements to address residual risk;	Jan 2012									
14		extensive, grassroots public outreach and education; and	Jan									

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			2012									
15		integrate flood management with all aspects of water resources management and environmental stewardship.	Jan 2012									
16	5. DWR will complete a FloodSAFE report that identifies and characterizes significant flood risks throughout each of California’s regions and documents needs and opportunities to improve integrated flood management statewide.											
	6. Local governments should implement land use policies that consider flood risk.											
17		Local land use agencies should update their General Plans in light of existing and future climate change impacts. For planning purposes, DWR recommends using a higher than historical peak reference flow.	On-going									
18		Local governments should site new development where flood avoidance strategies are ensured. Flood management strategies should identify the relevant flood water elevations and describe how the public will avoid damage from this magnitude of flooding. These strategies should also account for the risks from floods of greater magnitude.	On-going									
19		Local governments should utilize Low Impact Development techniques that store and infiltrate urban and storm water runoff while protecting groundwater.	On-going									
20		Local governments should include flood-resistant design requirements in local building codes.	On-going									